

# SHAKE-UP AMONG C. & O. OFFICIALS IS ANNOUNCED

Dividend Cut From 5 to 4 Per Cent Annual Basis.

## ROAD WILL LIVE WITHIN INCOME

General Manager Johnson Makes Many Changes Among Operating Officials—J. Paul Stevens Transferred to Richmond as Superintendent Virginia Division.

Following the announcement from New York yesterday that directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company had cut the annual dividend from 5 to 4 per cent, in an effort to live within its income, General Manager George P. Johnson announced a general shake-up among operating officials, effective September 1. High officials of the company state that both in the line of efficiency in operating and in financial management, vigorous efforts are to be made to bring the road to a stable business basis, and to remove it as far as possible from the field of speculation and stock manipulation.

There would be some change in the dividend had been anticipated since the report for the fiscal year ending June 30 showed a decrease in net earnings. Stock wires had predicted that the directors would merely pass the dividend, in the hope of retaining the 5 per cent basis later, but the directors took the more conservative course of declaring a 4 per cent quarterly dividend at this period, coupled with the statement that for the present the road would be operated on a 4 per cent basis.

### Shake-Up Among Officials.

General Manager Johnson, who has recently assumed active charge of operation of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, will issue a circular to-day making the following changes, effective September 1:

C. C. Walker, now general superintendent of transportation, to be assistant to the general manager, with office at Richmond.

E. D. Godwin, now general inspector of transportation, to be superintendent of transportation, with office at Richmond.

J. W. Knapp, now general superintendent of the Virginia division, with headquarters at Richmond, to be superintendent of terminals at Newport News.

J. Paul Stevens, now general superintendent of the Kentucky general division, with headquarters at Cincinnati, to be superintendent of the Virginia general division, with headquarters at Richmond, succeeding Mr. Knapp.

W. R. Hudson, now superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company at Peru, Ind., to be general superintendent of the Kentucky general division and of the Chesapeake and Ohio of Indiana, with office at Covington, Ind.

E. L. Ford, now superintendent of terminals at Newport News, to be superintendent of the Richmond division, with office at Richmond.

H. J. Davis, now superintendent of the Richmond division, to be superintendent of the Ashland division, with offices at Ashland, Ky.

W. L. Booth, now superintendent of the Ashland division, to be superintendent of the Kentucky division, with headquarters at Peru, Ind.

### Divisions Consolidated.

The Greenbrier division from Ronceverte to Wheeling, W. Va., is consolidated with the Hinton division, and placed under J. R. Harris, now superintendent of the Hinton division, with headquarters at Hinton.

General Manager Johnson left yesterday for an extended Western trip over the road and will be joined by President George W. Stevens, who left New York shortly after the meeting of the directors yesterday morning. The tour will occupy about a week.

Local officials of the company expressed relief rather than surprise at the action of the directors in cutting the dividend to a figure more in accordance with the published estimates of the road, and the belief was expressed that it would mean much more stable conditions.

"Soon after Mr. Hawley took control," said an official of the road yesterday, "the Chesapeake and Ohio had a 'fat year.' Everything prospered, and the losses were almost nothing. The directors evidently thought they could keep up the pace, as they at once advanced the dividend to a 5 per cent basis, paying 13-14 per cent quarterly."

That the pace could not be kept up was soon evident. Two years ago a financial paper published in New York accused the Hawley management of sacrificing maintenance to dividends, and gave elaborate figures to show that the road was paying a larger dividend in proportion to its earnings and in proportion to its annual outlay for betterment of roadbed and equipment than conditions justified. The stock of the company was hammered down from around \$9 to about \$5, where, on a 5 per cent basis, it represented a 10 per cent investment. The market closed yesterday at 57-5/8, a slight increase being noticed after the announcement was made that the dividend would be reduced to 4 per cent.

The disastrous floods over the Middle West, which did millions of dollars of damage to railway roadbed in Ohio and Indiana, ruting the Chesapeake and Ohio practically out of commission for some days, and requiring an immediate and extensive outlay to restore the permanent way, brought the matter to a crisis. The long-drawn-out labor disputes in the Kanawha coal fields served to curtail coal shipments, both East and West, further reducing the gross income of the road, making the year just closed one of the most disastrous in its history.

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Excursion to Asheville, Lake Towaway and other Western North Carolina resorts, Thursday, August 28. Tickets good on all regular trains. Tickets and reservations at Southern Railway office, 907 E. Main Street.—Adv.

# NEW YORK FIGHT DEVELOPS INTO ENDURANCE TEST

Both Governors Are Intrenched in Executive Chambers.

## GLYNN PLAYING WAITING GAME

Acting Chief Hopes to Wear Sulzer Out, but Latter Shows No Inclination to Quit—Up to Some Kindly Court to Straighten Out Tangle.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Albany, N. Y., August 21.—The fight against William Sulzer that last week was waging the echoes of the Capitol corridors, to-day settled down to an endurance test.

Both Governors Glynn and Sulzer are entrenched in executive chambers, each duly labeled as such. Mr. Glynn has the Attorney-General and the Adjutant-General and the generals commanding all the State departments save the executive Mr. Sulzer has only the executive force. Both are inactive. Never in the history of this country has there been such a deadlock.

It is apparent that the purpose of Glynn is to wear Sulzer out. It is clearly the purpose of Sulzer not to be worn out. And unless some kindly court, taking pity on the embarrassment of both sides, makes a decision that will dispatch officers to bring order out of chaos, people doing business with the State will be tossing pennies to see who is Governor until the high court of impeachment shall have settled the matter once and for all.

Mr. Glynn, feeling that he is Governor temporarily, is not disposed to use the potential violence at his command—namely, the militia. Sulzer is still Governor in name. To eject him forcibly from the control of the government machinery would, of course, make a lot of trouble. Mr. Glynn is disposed to be patient.

Mr. Sulzer, on the other hand, openly announces that he holds his chamber in the Capitol because the Acting Governor does not dare remove him. "I am Governor," he tells his friends. "They know I am Governor. If they had any doubt about it they would not permit me to remain here."

The usual twin messages went forth to-day from the executive chambers in regard to the Thaw case. One was signed by Martin H. Glynn and the other by William Sulzer. Sulzer appealed to his friend, Secretary Bryan, to restore Thaw to the arms of his keeper. Glynn addressed his appeal both to Bryan and Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

Sulzer got all the mail addressed to the Governor and opened and answered a lot of it. He used the stationery with the State crest, and signed his name, "William Sulzer, Governor."

Early to-day Glynn sent this message to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce at Washington:

"In the name of the State of New York, we request that you ask Canadian immigration authorities to deport Harry K. Thaw to the State of New York. Haste is necessary."

(Signed) "MARTIN H. GLYNN, Acting Governor."

When Sulzer heard of this he immediately dispatched this message to Mr. Bryan:

"Please instruct the Consul-General at Ottawa to request the minister in charge of immigration to advise the local immigration officials at Sherbrooke to return Harry K. Thaw, an alien, to the United States at Rouse's Point."

(Signed) "WILLIAM SULZER, Governor."

Acting Governor Glynn received the following telegram from L. D. Scott at Ottawa, Ont.

"Martin H. Glynn, acting Governor of New York State, Albany, N. Y.: 'Extradition proceedings Thaw case now in hands of court. This department cannot deal with him until he has been extradited. Will advise you of our action immediately the case is dealt with by our officers.'"

Will Use Every Effort.

Later Acting Governor Glynn talked over the telephone with Fred C. Blair, supervisor of the Bureau of Immigration at Ottawa, and Mr. Blair said: "Thaw is now in the courts at Sherbrooke. If the court discharges him, the immigration authorities are there with full power to take him and return him either to the State of New York or over the line into Vermont or New Hampshire. They have not decided yet which they will do, but they will use every effort in their power to assist in having him returned to New York State."

James Garrison, the man who charged that at least four votes in the Assembly had been purchased to effect the impeachment of Sulzer, said today: "The Assembly has run away, and I doubt if it returns this year. I am ready to tell my story. All this talk about impeachment is a stall."

Democratic Assembly Leader Levy had announced that the Judiciary Committee had subpoenaed Garrison to prove his charges or go to prison. "They have not subpoenaed me. They dare not," he said. "They know I have told the truth and have the goods. I have been here all this week. No subpoena server has been near me. No one has notified me that my testimony was wanted. I am here. The Assembly has run away. I have not," continued Garrison pugnaciously.

T. Matthew Horgan, secretary of the Frawley executive committee, positively denied Sulzer Commissioner John Hennessy to put him in jail for contempt to-day. Hearing that Hennessy had an order of arrest issued, Horgan rushed here from New York and presented himself before the Sulzer inquisition.

"I appear voluntarily and waive service of the order of arrest," said Horgan, glaring at Hennessy. "I refuse to answer questions on the ground that

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# COUNTRY MIGHT SEEK REVENGE IF ALL WERE KNOWN

Whole Truth of Outrages in Mexico Not Yet Told.

## AMERICANS SLAIN; MANY TORTURED

List Compiled From Censored Press Dispatches Shows That More Than 100 Citizens of United States Have Been Killed—Property Loss Perhaps \$150,000,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, August 21.—Many Representatives, and Senators frankly assert that if the whole truth were known there would be a national demand for intervention in Mexico. These facts are known to-day.

More than 100 citizens of the United States have been put to death. American women and children have been subjected to indignities far worse than death.

Innocent girls and young wives, believing that their American citizenship afforded them safety, have been mistreated before the eyes of their helpless fathers and husbands.

The property loss to American interests is believed to be conservatively estimated at \$150,000,000.

Hundreds of Americans have been forced to abandon their possessions and flee the country.

Money has been exacted for the ransom of those tortured and threatened with death.

Mrs. Paul Hudson, wife of the owner of the Mexican Herald, told recently in New York of an official list on file in the United States embassy in Mexico City, which shows that eighty-six Americans have been murdered within the last twelve months.

List of Murders.

Here is a list of the murders compiled to-day from censored press dispatches: The complete list is withheld from the public by an order from the White House:

U. G. Wold, mining engineer, murdered July 16 by outlaws in Northern Sonora.

Benjamin Griffin, rancher, murdered July 5, near Chihuahua, by bandits.

John H. Williams, mining engineer, killed by stray bullet March 8, when rebels attacked Nacozari.

Boyle Garrow, consulting engineer, killed when an attack was made on Nueva Buena Vista, on February 21.

Mrs. E. W. Holmes, killed by a shell during the bombardment of Mexico City in February.

Frank Ward, shot in back by bandits in his home near Yag, Tepic Territory, April 9.

John S. Howard, United States customs inspector, assassinated on Mexican soil near Eagle Pass, Texas, February 10.

Unidentified prisoner who was in Howard's custody.

Babilo Soto, merchant of Naco, Ariz., killed by stray bullet during conflict between Federalists and rebels on March 24.

L. Bushness, mounted police, killed in Naco, Ariz., March 24, by a stray bullet fired by rebels.

John Horace, killed by bandits in Coalcoman, State of Michoacan, in March.

Herbert L. Russell, manager of American Vice-Consul McCaughan's ranch, near city of Durango, murdered by bandits September 29, 1912.

Theodore Hamm, cable a report to the Department of State.

Robert Williams, policeman of Phoenix, Ariz., killed by Mexican bandits, who crossed the line to attend a celebration of Mexican Independence Day in Phoenix on September 16, 1912.

Scott Price, bystander, killed when bandits were firing on Williams.

Crippled Mormon Slain.

N. Matheson, an aged and crippled Mormon, killed while fleeing from Colonia Morelos, Sonora, on September 16, 1912, when bandits were looting the town.

McKinzie Murphy, an American resident, executed in September, 1912, because of his race.

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# PREPARING BLAST TO DESTROY DIKE

Another Important Step Toward Completion of Panama Canal.

Washington, August 21.—Another important step toward final completion of the Panama Canal will be taken next Monday, when preparations will be made to blow up the heavy earth dike, now the only barrier between the Miraflores Locks and tide-water on the Pacific side, three miles away.

There will be nothing spectacular about the destruction of the dike. Its base will be perforated by a number of holes heavily charged with dynamite, then for five days fresh water from one of the rivers in the Canal Zone will be turned into the canal prism, and when the water is near the level of the sea on the other side, the charge will be set off.

Two monster dredges, the Mole and the Corozal, are waiting to attack the debris, and in the course of two or three days will clear a channel through the dike sufficient to admit the dredges and vessels of ten or twelve feet draft as far as Miraflores Locks. A month later a channel, the full width of the canal prism and deep enough to pass a battleship, will be completed.

After the destruction of the Miraflores dike, there will remain only two such obstructions along the canal route, one at Gamboa, about one-third of the way through from the Atlantic, holding back the water from the Culebra Cut, and one over which the railroad crosses at the Gatun Locks.

# WILSON WILL LAY MEXICAN DETAILS BEFORE CONGRESS

President May Appear Personally and Read His Message.

## AGED PRECEDENT WILL BE BROKEN

First Time Since Washington Nation's Chief Has Thus Communicated Matter of Foreign Policy—Publication of American Viewpoint May Have Effect in Mexico.

Washington, August 21.—President Wilson was at work to-night on a special message which he probably will read to both houses of Congress next Monday, relating in detail to the negotiations which have been conducted through his personal representative, John Lind, with the Huerta government in Mexico. The decision to make a comprehensive statement on the situation to Congress was reached to-day, after the President had about concluded that the negotiations between Mr. Lind and Provisional President Huerta, since the exchange of notes, had developed no new basis for discussion.

With his message, the President will present the two notes setting forth the American suggestions to the Huerta government and its reply. Should he read the document himself, which he is being urged to do by members of his Cabinet, and to which idea he is strongly inclined, it will be the first time since the days of George Washington that a President has communicated a matter of foreign policy in person to the legislative branch of the government.

For Effect in Mexico.

While there was no information from the White House to indicate what object it was hoped to accomplish through a message of this kind, there was a well defined belief in official circles that President Wilson thinks the reading of an address, which will lay the American viewpoint and the Huerta contentions before the Congress and the people of this country, and which also will be made public to the world generally, cannot but have an important effect on the situation in Mexico.

It is expected to be a partial answer to the intimations of Provisional President Huerta in his note that President Wilson stands alone in his Mexican policy and unsupported generally in Congress.

The first intimation of this Huerta disposition came in the Senate to-day, when prominent Republicans vigorously upheld the course of the President. The expressions of confidence in the wisdom and good faith of President Wilson were made by several Republican leaders in succession, after Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, had introduced a resolution requiring the President to place United States troops in Mexico to protect Americans. No action was taken on the resolution, and though Senator Penrose declared the sending of troops could only be decreed not unfriendly to Mexico, the view at the White House and State Department was that such a move in effect would be an act of war.

President Wilson reiterated to callers to-day that he had absolutely no intention of taking any drastic measures, denied that Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, had been called back to Washington, and referred to the fact that Mr. Garrison would take a vacation during his inspection of the West was ended. He incidentally complimented Republican Senators on their spirit of co-operation, emphatically stating there had been the slightest exhibition of partisanship.

Idea Will Be Dismissed.

That Provisional President Huerta has advanced the idea that recognition of his government is a partisan question in the United States, and that the Democratic party is not actually dominant, is admitted by administration officials, but they believe that if such an illusion exists in Mexico, it shortly will be dissipated, not only by news of

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# Wants Troops Sent Into Mexico for Protection of Americans



SENATOR BOISE PENROSE.

# PENROSE DEMANDS ACTION BY BRYAN

Wants Him to Take Steps for Protection of Americans.

## THEIR LIVES THREATENED MAYOR IS UNPERTURBED

Huerta Already Has Been Prepared.

Washington, August 21.—Senator Penrose to-night addressed a letter to Secretary Bryan demanding that he immediately telegraph Provisional President Huerta and General Carranza, the Constitutional leader, warning them that the American government will hold them personally responsible for any harm inflicted upon Americans at Chihuahua, who have been threatened by revolutionists.

Shirley C. Hulse, son-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, and his family are among the forty-six Americans in the threatened zone in the State of Chihuahua, who have been threatened by revolutionists.

Early in the day Secretary Bryan had sent to Senator Penrose a consular report stating that revolutionists had announced their intention of executing the engineer of the plant without trial if he again impounded water in the power company's dam. To-night the secretary said he had not received Senator Penrose's letter, but that telegrams as strong as the Senator could wish already had been sent by the department, and that a letter had been prepared this evening giving him the substance of these messages.

A number of refugees from the States of Durango and Tampico are now at the seaport, Tampico, whence they will sail for New Orleans next Sunday, according to report to-day to the State Department.

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# FORCES OF THAW JUBILANT OVER SECOND VICTORY

Secure Postponement of Hearing on Habeas Corpus Writ.

## FIGHT FOR DELAY, AND THEY GET IT

Next Big Battle Will Be Staged in Ottawa, Where Steps Will Be Taken to Prevent Immigration Officials From Seizing Thaw After Release From Sherbrooke Jail.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Sherbrooke, Quebec, August 21.—The State of New York met with a sharp rebuff from a Canadian judge this afternoon in its efforts to secure immediate possession of Harry K. Thaw, and the international prisoner won his second legal victory in the fight he is making to keep the Mattewan madhouse behind him.

The second round was won by Thaw when Judge Globensky, of the judicial district of St. Francis, put over until next Wednesday morning hearing of argument on the habeas corpus writ secured upon representations after his arrest.

Delay was what the Thaw lawyers were seeking and they got it. District Attorney Edward A. Conger, of Dutchess County, N. Y., opposed delay, making this argument as a basis for his objection:

Postponement of the hearing is illegal unless the prisoner is produced in court."

Judge Globensky listened patiently to the representative of New York State, and then said:

"I have decided to postpone the hearing, but all the interested parties must appear in my court next Wednesday morning."

Conger showed his chagrin, but refused to comment on the court's action. Thaw's lawyers were jubilant. They requested the postponement on the ground that they needed more time to prepare for the arguments. Their real plan, however, is to secure some action by the Canadian government that will prevent immigration agents of the Dominion from seizing the prisoner as soon as freed on the habeas writ, and hustling him to the border of New York State.

With this purpose in view, W. L. Shurtleff, K. C., one of the best counsel, left here to-day for Ottawa. The next big fight in Thaw's fight for liberty is expected to be staged there, although the attorneys refuse to tell what Shurtleff will try to do. There are two theories:

1. That Shurtleff will appeal to the Immigration Department to permit Thaw's passage through the Dominion on the ticket to retreat that he claimed to have been issued.

2. That if this first appeal fails, Shurtleff will appeal to the Department of Justice for an order restraining interference on the ground that the entire treatment since arriving in Canada has been illegal.

Shurtleff will also be prepared to resist at Ottawa any demand by the United States for Thaw's extradition. That this demand will be made is not doubted. Thaw's lawyers are immediately informed that they will see his lawyers in action, as Judge Globensky took the counsel into his chambers to hear their request for a postponement.

Threats Cause Wild Scare.

Threats made by some of the disappointed curiosity seekers caused a wild scare here this evening. Rumors were circulated that there were plans on foot to kidnap Thaw from the jail, and carry him out of town and then liberate him, so that he would have a good start on the officers.

J. P. LaForte, governor of the jail, told the police that a report of the kidnapping plot had reached him, but they investigated and found that the threats to free Thaw had been made by a few miscreants.

The government does not give him a chance, w. will."

When District Attorney Conger was told of the rumors, he seemed to be alarmed, but announced after making inquiries that the success of any rescue party:

"I'm going to take Thaw back with me," he said. "He probably will be deported, as the Canadians do not want him on their hands, but if not in that way they will extradite him."

"We have a lot of possibilities to develop in either direction, it being a matter merely of choosing the best one."

The Canadian immigration officials sent here by their chief have plenty of power to act, and I am co-operating with them."

"Just be sure of this one thing: If the deportation proceedings fail, we shall have a case plenty strong enough to secure extradition."

When Thaw was seen at the jail to-night he said that he had passed a pleasant day, and had no complaint to make about the way Governor LaForte was treating him.

"It was certainly a pleasure to see my sister again," he said. "I had a long talk with her and her husband, Mr. Carnegie, and I was also pleased to see my old friend, Dr. Evans."

Dr. Britton D. Evans, the alienist, was one of Thaw's first visitors of the day. He said that the prisoner's cheerful appearance had been a pleasant surprise to him.

Signs of Hysteria.

"Harry feels certain that he will not be sent back to Mattewan," said the alienist, "and so do we. The authorities are showing no signs of hysteria."

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# SHOOT AT KING AND QUEEN

Roumanian Rulers Attacked by Bandits, but Escape Unharm.

London, August 21.—Revolver shots were fired by bandits to-day at King Charles and Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Silvia), of Roumania, as they were driving in an automobile near Sibiu, in the Carpathian Mountains, according to special dispatches received here.

The investigators do not attach much importance to the finding of half-burned matches, a partly consumed cigar near the explosion, and a few smolders pass the areaway during the noon hour, and some of them occasionally throw dead matches and cigar butts there.

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